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Carolina Farmer

NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

SILENCE AT KERR DAM

Great Power Fight Ends

GO IRRIGATION

ful Case History

JARY, 1956



1956 SYLVANIA TV *with* HALOLIGHT

"THE FRAME OF LIGHT THAT'S KINDER TO YOUR EYES"

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If you have trouble
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Facing Facts

LAST MONTH, IN A GREAT HALL in New York, the AFL and CIO merged into a single group, thus creating the largest and most powerful labor union in history. Responsible people in almost every industry immediately began conjecturing on what this giant merger would mean for them.

Farmers were no exception. For the farmer, labor symbolizes the city, the market for farm produce. Now, more than ever before, the farmer knows that his welfare is closely tied to the welfare of city workers. If a slump hits the steel industry, for example, and 100,000 steel workers are laid off, that means 100,000 families will buy less food. The old, artificial barrier between town and country no longer exists.

DESPITE THE PROTESTS of the ultra-conservative farm press, there seems to be little for the farmer to fear in the creation of the 15-million member AFL-CIO. It is true that this new group will be a powerful force in our economy; it will influence men and laws to a far greater extent than the old unions were able to do separately.

But both of the old groups took a very realistic view of the problems of the farmer. Last spring, Walter Reuther of the CIO made a brilliant statement on the farm problem to Rep. Cooley's House Agriculture Committee (CF, August). When he had finished, Cooley said that in the 20 years he had been on the Committee, no farm leader had surpassed Reuther in the presentation of the farmer's cause.

And, of course, both of the old groups were strong champions of the rural electrification and public power programs. There is no reason to think that this sympathy will not continue.

PERHAPS PART OF THE FARMER'S apprehension is due to envy. Labor has managed to unite to achieve its goals. Farmers, on the other hand, are hopelessly divided. The three major farm organizations represent only a fraction of the nation's farmers. And they are so divided on what agriculture needs that it is difficult to know which of them to believe.

Whether or not we agree with labor's aims, we must admit that it knows how to achieve them.

—JERRY ANDERSON

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ABOUT THE COVER

This proud fellow is up and about early this morning. Reminds us of the lines by John Kendrick Bangs. Said he:

"I love to watch the rooster crow,
He's like so many men I know
Who brag and bluster, rant and shout

And beat their manly breasts,
without the first-thing to
crow about."

But after all, the rooster is just doing his job. Nothing in his contract says he's supposed to have a reason for crowing.



Photo by Grant Hielman

—OFFICIAL PUBLICATION—

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A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

Two Coker Leaf Varieties are Removed from State College List

News that at least one export company had strongly criticized Coker 139 and Coker 140 tobacco varieties rocked the flue-cured belt last month. The statement, read at a Farm Bureau Tobacco Conference, charged that the Coker varieties are lacking in "flavor and aroma" and are unsuited to the export trade.

State College officials immediately stated that Coker 139 and 140 was being removed from the recommended planting list "pending further studies."

The Coker Pedigreed Seed Company, breeders of the controversial varieties, promptly issued a statement quoting other buyers as saying they did not discriminate against any variety, and that it was highly unlikely that the export could have discovered so quickly that the aging and manufacturing characteristics of the two varieties were unsuitable.

The company reminded planters, too, that they had made more money off Coker 139 and 140 than any other variety planted last year. But at mid-month State College still had the varieties under study.

New Peanut Method

The standard method of marketing peanuts in 100 pound bags may be changed in the future. Bulk handling, it seems, is on the way in North Carolina. Last year, even, there was one bulk handling station at Pendleton in Northampton County. The system was so satisfactory to both growers and buyers that many more stations are predicted in the next two years.

Here's the way the system works: Instead of bagging the peanuts directly from the picker, an elevator is attached to the picker, which places the peanuts in a truck. When full, the truck goes directly to the

bulk handling station where the peanuts are dumped and graded in a matter of a few minutes. The savings represented are mostly in the form of labor saved.

The grower needs fewer men in picking and the buyer doesn't have to move the sacks across the scales and then stack them in the warehouse. The federal grader also has it easier since he doesn't have to cut open and sew up the sack in taking his sample.

Fertilizer Chart

A handy chart showing State College Extension Service fertilizer recommendations for 1956 can be obtained from local county agents or by writing the Division of Agricultural Information, Ricks Hall, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. The publication unfolds into a 12" by 19" chart that can be posted for easy

• A young Harnett County FFA member reported last month that a Duroc sow on his farm gave birth to a litter of 22 pigs. Mack Naylor, a student at Mingo High School, thinks this may be the most productive sow in the nation.

• Farmers interested in benefits of Social Security can write for free copies of "How Social Security Covers Farmers" and "Social Security for Farm People" to the Social Security Administration District Office, Raleigh, N. C.

• North Carolina's production of cattle and calves rose nearly 30 per cent from 1949 to 1954. This increase was emphasized in a recent Department of Agriculture prediction that the South's per capita meat consumption will be upped 28 per cent by 1975.

reference. It is entitled, "Fertilizer Recommendations, 1956." Recommendations are given for field crops, vegetable crops, fruit crops, and ornamentals. Field crops for which recommendations are made are alfalfa, corn, cotton, lespedeza, pastures (Ladino-grass, tall fescue, orchard grass, coastal Bermuda, millet, Sudan grass, small grain), peanuts, small grains, sorghum, soybeans, tobacco plant beds, flue-cured tobacco and burley tobacco.

Soybean Nematode

An intensive survey for the soybean cyst nematode is now underway in North Carolina. State regulatory officials in soybean-growing areas have been alerted to watch for unexplained damage to soybean plantings. The microscopic pest has been reported only from North Carolina. It was recently found on about 700 acres in the Castle Hayne area of New Hanover County. This area is being carefully resurveyed, spot checks are being made up to about 50 miles away, and locations to which the pest might have been moved with plant material or soil or by farm machines are being searched. The search is being conducted by the USDA and the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture. When present in large numbers, the nematode causes dwarfing and yellowing of soybean plants.

New Tobacco Seed

Seed of the new tobacco variety Dixie Bright 244, will be available through normal dealer channels, according to the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association. The Association has received many requests for the new seed, but the Association has no seed for distribution. Its function is to certify the germination and purity of seed grown by certified seed producers. All certified growers have seed of the new variety and are marketing it through seed dealers.

Washington

As Reported By William S. Roberts



"Piracy" is with us again. This time it resulted in the sell-out of a power project

Pirating of small rural industries and "cream" pockets of members is a prelude to power company seizure of rural electric systems, a case in the Pacific Northwest demonstrated last month. There, a public utility district, started with REA-financing and converted from a cooperative to public ownership three years ago, fell into the lap of the Washington Water Power Company under circumstances which could be duplicated in other rural areas.

There are efforts of power company spokesmen to picture the event as a "victory" of private over public power. But when the vital factors which effected the outcome are isolated, it appears to be a victory of power company wealth and other advantages over a rural electric system.

Why is this important to the rural

electric cooperative member? Simply because he is paying off more and more REA loans each year, and for every dollar repaid to REA a co-op member somewhere has that much more equity ownership in his electric system. Millions of dollars already are involved, eventually it will be billions of dollars in equity provided by cooperative members which they should guard militantly.

Out in Stevens County, Wash., it all started with a dispute over a few rural industries within the area served by the cooperative which Washington Water Power Company reached out to grab. The co-op's directors converted their system to a public utility district to protect their members from repeated invasions of their territory. With revenue bonds authorized by voters of the county, they repaid their REA loans and

continued serving a predominantly rural area.

But the effort of the power company then became an "all or nothing" struggle to obliterate the rural system altogether.

In Stevens County, the Water Power Company served 2,900 consumers on 300 miles of line, the "cream" of the area. The P.U.D. served 2,300 consumers on 1,200 miles of line. But the advantage of destiny was only a small test of the power company advantage. Behind Stevens County, the power company possessed the revenue resources of vast other areas including the city of Spokane.

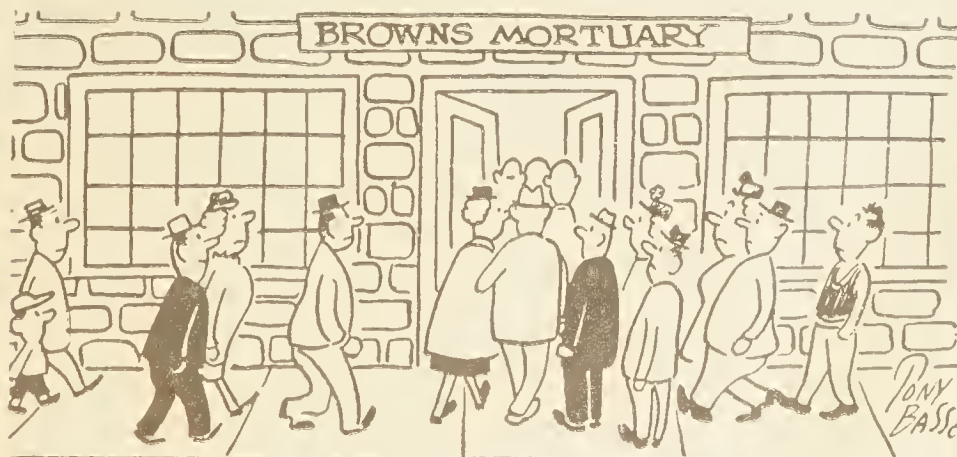
When the showdown test came in a plebiscite on selling the P.U.D. to the company last month, all the forces of the power industry bombarded voters with propaganda. A reported 35 "doorbell ringers" made a house-to-house appeal for votes, the radio, billboards and newspapers were used to influence the election—expensive but effective methods—and colorful pamphlets and small gifts were handed out by the bushel full to win friends for the power company.

The result was a rural system was voted out of existence, not by its members but probably in the main by the 2,900 consumers of the power company. Cooperative members would have more—in fact all—to say about the disposal of the system they own. But in any contest for ownership, the weight of power company wealth and experience would be a tremendous advantage to be overcome.

* * *

A decision of the United States Supreme Court not to hear an appeal by ten Missouri power companies last month marked the successful conclusion of the most significant court test of the Rural Electrification Administration in its history. The Missouri power companies were trying to make loans to rural elec-

(Continued on Page 18)



Richard was afraid of naught,
Much less scared of the bull he bought.
He went out to show his vaunted powers,
Services are private, please omit flowers.

TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

Why Cattle Need Salt

Most people know that Stephen Babcock invented the test for butterfat in milk, but few of them know that he also did a lot of work to show the importance of salt for cattle. One of his tests involved dairy cows that were well-fed but received no salt for a year. Eventually all of these animals broke down, with complete loss of appetite and cessation of milk production. Recoveries occurred rapidly when the cows were given salt again.

On the basis of these and other experiments made over fifty years ago, salt-feeding recommendations were made which are still widely followed. Generally, they provide for three-fourths of an ounce daily for every 1,000 pounds of body weight, and in addition, three tenths of an ounce for every 10 pounds of milk produced daily. This means that good milk cows often won't get enough salt when it is furnished only as one per cent of the grain ration, and beef animals may also suffer under such a plan. If more salt is mixed with the grain, it may be made so unpalatable that animals won't eat it.

To avoid trouble it will be best to furnish the salt free-choice in addition to mixing one per cent with the grain. Cattle that want more salt can then get it without being compelled to eat dirt or filthy bedding. Such feeding is recommended for calves as well as older animals, and should be started as soon as they begin to eat grain. Opinions vary on the relative value of loose and block salt, but a recent experiment at Cornell University supplies some interesting information.

A three year average showed that cows voluntarily ate about twice as much loose salt as block salt. However, the cows that received block salt got enough to meet their needs and did as well as those that ate twice as much loose salt. It was also shown that cattle have a definite preference for loose salt when they have

(Continued on Page 16)

THERE'S MORE THAN ONE WAY

To skin a cat or kill a rat

Connie Robinson, Moravian Falls, Route 1, is like other orchardists in that he is faced with preventing rodent damage to young trees.

His method of controlling the rodents departs a bit from the recommendations of agricultural experts, but it is nonetheless effective.

A. J. Nielsen, assistant county agent in Wilkes, reports that Robinson went by the book to keep mice away from his trees: He placed poison as baits in the mice runs and is now digging debris and grass from around trunks of young trees, thereby destroying hiding places.

Connie's three dogs got the idea and joined in. On the day Nielsen visited Robinson's orchard, the dogs were congregated about a tree that evidently harbored a large nest.

Presently, one dog buried his head in the ground up to his shoulders, and came up with a mouse. He repeated this five times, getting a strike on each occasion. Another of the dogs, who at various times has been seen intently observing a turning plow at work in the fields, put his nose to work and plowed a furrow about 15 feet. He didn't get a mouse, but he destroyed a run, which gave the third—or foreman dog—something to bark about.

Grange hits Hoover Report

The 98th annual convention of the National Grange last month flatly rejected the recommendations of former President Herbert Hoover's Commission to abolish the Rural Electrification Administration.

The resolution stated: "Whereas, the Hoover Commission has recommended that the REA be abolished and a new Federal Corporation be organized under the name Rural Electrification Corporation, and that Congress provide no more loan or administration funds for electrification purposes.

"Be it resolved that the National Grange urge the rejection of the Hoover Commission's desire to abolish REA."

The National Grange thus joined forces with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, National Farmers Union and various state Farm Bureau Associations (including the N.C. Farm Bureau), who also oppose the Hoover Commission's desire to abolish REA.

The Grange also went on record in opposition to increasing REA's two

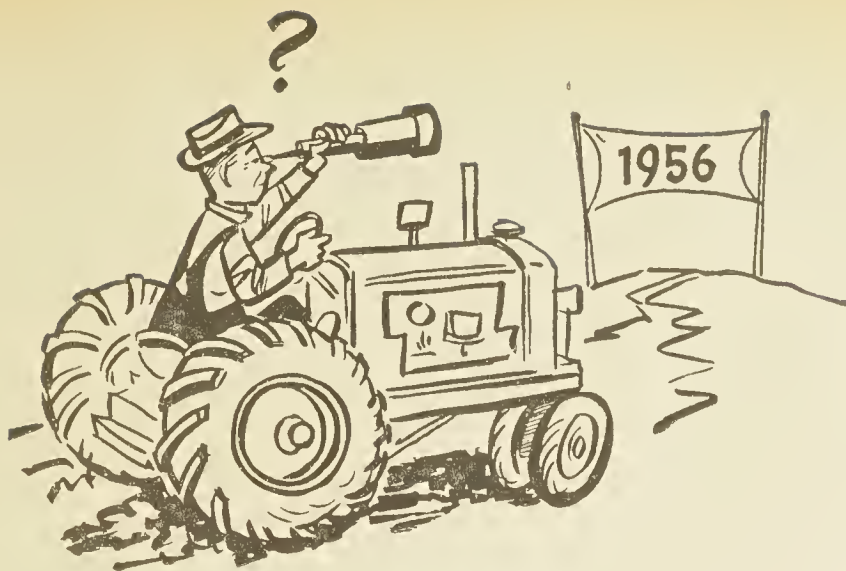
per cent interest rate on electrification and telephone loans. "If at any time in the future it seems feasible to lower them," the resolution declared, "it should be done."

The Grange Committee on Cooperative Activities recommended, and the delegates subsequently approved, the following policy on unfair co-op taxation:

"Cooperatives' financial success depends on the consistent ploughback of members' margins into the associations' capital structures.

"The Grange will oppose any taxation, credit or other public policy which restricts or penalizes the operation and services of farmer cooperatives and the farmers' right to reinvest his margins from cooperative operations back in his association for maintenance and expansion of needed facilities and services."

Another resolution urged a speed-up of REA's telephone program, because "the telephone is becoming more and more of a necessity in rural life, but at the same time the percentage of farm homes served by telephones is only about 42 per cent.



OUTLOOK

for '56

Experts, prophets and second-guessers are having their say about how poorly farmers will do this year—but there's a ray of hope for Tar Heels

THE farm forecasters were out in force last month, broadcasting their annual previews of how you will make out in the coming year. You could hear just about anything you wanted to, but most of the conclusions pointed to bad times ahead.

In late November, USDA Economist Frederick V. Waugh said this to the Department's annual farm outlook conference: "Looking ahead to 1956, we again expect business conditions to be very good. We again expect agricultural prices and income to lag behind. In other words, we expect the (farm) 'cost-price squeeze' to continue in 1956."

This "squeeze", Waugh said, will likely be marked by some further drop in farm income but little if any drop in farm production costs.

A few days later, however, Waugh's boss, Agriculture Secretary Benson, took a brighter view. In a year-end statement, Benson predicted that the

five-year decline in farm prices will come to an end next year.

He said he believes that farm prices "as a whole" will not drop below the present level of 81 per cent of parity. (During the first eleven months of this year, prices averaged 85 per cent of parity.)

Reporters immediately compared Benson's statement with Waugh's forecast and asked the Secretary if there was any conflict. Benson replied that he agreed that farm income in 1956 will be "a little" below this year. (1955 farm income was about 10 per cent below 1954.)

"A further rise in national income is expected," Benson said. "In recent years farmers' income has not been following the national trend but I believe this abnormal condition has about run its course."

Benson said the price decline would be halted under the influence of a broadened Administration farm pro-

gram. Waugh had said that in making his prediction he took into account the possibility that Congress may modify present farm programs. He said that he doubted if any legislation passed by Congress at the coming session would affect the 1956 outlook "very decisively."

At about the same time these confusing statements were being issued, USDA issued its "Agricultural Outlook Charts for 1956." These charts cover the farm field product by product, showing past trends and forecasting prices for 1956. They seemed to support the Waugh statements.

They show, for example, that the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar has been declining steadily in recent years. This trend will continue in 1956, with USDA predicting that the farmer will get 40 per cent of the food dollar, marketers and processors, 60 per cent.

The Outlook Charts forecast that farm prices will decline slightly from the 1955 average, probably holding near the level of last fall. Some farm costs will be down, including feed and seed; others, including wages, interest and taxes, and equipment, will be higher. In other words, prices of goods produced by other farmers will be down, those produced by non-farmers will be up.

It all adds up, according to the charts, to a further decline in net farm income—the difference between what the farmer takes in and pays out. And, as a final note, the charts say farm debt is rising and will go even higher this year.

In the midst of these gloomy predictions, there were a few rays of hope closer to home. Another USDA official, Joe Williams, pointed out to the N. C. Farm Bureau Convention that farmers in this state are not in such bad shape. Our farmers, he said, are on their way to a record farm income while those in other parts of the country are losing money.

This is partly due, Williams said, to the fact that our basic crops are supported at 90 per cent of parity, with no cross-compliance. "North Carolina farmers," William said, "can just produce to their heart's content."

True, but in 1956, you may be producing something different than your 1955 crops. The state will be allowed 31,782 fewer cotton acres this year, and tobacco growers face an even greater cut.



VALUE OF TOBACCO GROWN ON THIS THREE-ACRE IRRIGATED TEST PLOT INCREASED FROM \$784 PER ACRE TO \$1340.

Considering **IRRIGATION?**

If so, meet this Virginia tobacco farmer,
whose electric system helped boost profits by \$457 per acre

Tar Heel farmers who are considering irrigation will be interested to know that the installation of a system with a single motor-driven pump has increased profits \$8,000 a year for a Virginia tobacco farmer. This was enough to pay the entire cost of the new system and still leave more than \$4,000 in cash profit.

"In the 1954 crop year there was an increase in yield in my tobacco crop of 363 pounds per acre over last year's crop, which meant an increase

in profit of \$457.27 per acre," said E. C. Ellett, Jr., of Nottoway County, Virginia.

"Irrigation definitely improved the quality of the leaf and increased weight, which means a higher yield, higher market prices and more income per acre," he said.

The system, which was engineered by Fairbanks-Morse and installed under the supervision of the company's field engineer, did not make any changes in the management practices of the acreage necessary—

only an addition of four irrigations in each crop season of approximately 1.5 average inches of water per acre at each irrigation.

The initial outlay for Ellett's irrigation system was \$3,820.70. A 3-acre watershed farm pond, the source for the system, cost \$2,000, and equipment, \$1,820.70. Figuring depreciation and including the cost of electric power (\$89.90 for the year) irrigation cost \$20.85 for each acre.

On one 3-acre test plot on the Ellett farm, the 1953 yield was 1,313 pounds

per acre for an income of \$784.40. In 1954, with irrigation, the same plot produced 1,765 pounds of better tobacco for an income of \$1,340.70 per acre.

A Fairbanks-Morse centrifugal pump with a capacity of 180 gallons per minute at a pressure of 85 pounds per square inch takes water from the pond for distribution along 960 feet of 4-in. feeder line and 360 feet of 2-in. sprinkler line on which 16 sprinklers, Model 40 Rainbird, nozzle size 3/16" by 1/8", are set 40 feet apart. The sprinklers have a capacity of 10 gallons per minute and the system's application is 4 inches per hour. A 3-phase electric motor is used to power the pump which requires a 15 horsepower motor.

Farmers who plan on installing an irrigation system and who have available acreage for expansion of the system should select a pump and motor that will be able to take care of the future additional needs. An electric motor is a constant speed power unit, the amount of water pumped varies with the power the motor can develop at rated speed. Pipe, feeder and sprinkler lines should be large enough for expansion, also. A valve installed in the main line close to the pump can regulate the amount of water according to the number of sprinklers used. This valve can be closed to stop flow when starting the motor so it will start at minimum load.

Low Initial Cost

Low initial cost and low operating cost are among the advantages of using an electric motor for irrigation pumps. There is also little or no maintenance. In addition to easy automatic control, the electric motor provides high speed and quiet operation. Through good engineering, such a system provides for a farmer's needs today as well as ten years from now and realizes the profits that Mr. Ellett was able to show in the first year in which he used an electric irrigation system.

A contributory factor in making Mr. Ellett's success story possible was his membership in the Southside Electric Cooperative which recently set up a special irrigation rate for its customers. Many cooperatives in North Carolina have a similar rate, and others indicate they would establish one if their members were interested.

Another factor in Ellett's success



ABOVE: Heart of Ellett's system is this 15 hp motor which raises 180 gallons-per-minute from 3-acre farm pond.

BELOW: Ellett inspects golden wrapper leaves, part of average of 20 leaves per stalk grown on irrigated test plot.



was the use of maximum amounts of fertilizer and good farming practice, because profit from irrigation is the result of maximum production.

On the Ellett farm, the seed bed was prepared by following a wheat crop and harrowing the soil to a very fine texture. Then 400 pounds per acre of 20 percent super phosphate was broadcast on the land and disced into the soil. Hicks and White Gold plants were planted 22 inches apart on the hill in 48-in. rows. At planting time, 1,200 pounds of 3-9-6 fertilizer were applied per acre.

As soon as the plants were set, about .8 of an inch of water was applied to settle the ground and give the plants a start. Afterwards, about 1.5 inches of water per acre were applied when needed and before each cultivation.

At the last cultivation, 150 pounds per acre of 8-0-24 fertilizer were applied as a side dressing and 2 inches of water were used. With this treatment, each stalk of tobacco yielded 20 or more leaves—an indication of the better growth obtained.

Basic reason, of course, for the

(Continued on Page 18)

Co-op officials go

BACK to SCHOOL

NORTH Carolina buzzed with talk about education last month, but not all of it was confined to problems relating to conventional classrooms. Leaders of the state's rural electric cooperatives were also boning up at such widely scattered places as Asheville and Chapel Hill.

At Chapel Hill, 24 students, including many managers, enrolled in the second annual Management Institute sponsored by Tarheel Electric Membership Association. For five full days they attended class from eight to five, and capped the experience with full scale exams.

Actually, the courses were very much unlike those being taught in more conventional classrooms. They dealt with subjects that today's businessman must keep abreast of: Con-

very little, is a major activity at Chapel Hill. The Institute idea, which is receiving more and more acclaim throughout the state, was put into effect some 12 years ago. It offers an unparalleled opportunity for trade groups to work with the school in a series of short courses built around the specialized needs of each trade.

This year's course is the second in a series of three. A similar one will be held in 1956. At that time those who have participated in all of them will have completed 90 hours of work, and will receive a certificate issued jointly by the University and Tarheel Electric. The Institutes are financed solely by tuition charges.

The Management Institute is limited to 35 enrollees. Each of the state's 32 electric membership corporations is entitled to one enrollment of its choice, and may request enrollment of two additional persons it desires to attend. The first choice enrollee of each co-op is accepted automatically, and other places are filled by additional applicants until the limit is reached.

Workshops For Directors

Immediately following the Management Institute, TEMA began its annual series of workshops for directors of rural electric co-ops. At five points throughout the state the directors came together in small groups to jointly discuss the policy problems that arise in co-op operation.

These one-day schools were held at: Asheville, French Broad EMC as host; Lexington, Davidson EMC as host; Sanford, Central EMC as host; Jacksonville, Jones-Onslow EMC as host; and Rich Square, with Roanoke EMC as host. An average of five cooperatives were represented at each of these schools, which feature direct participation by directors. Attendance averaged about 30 directors per meeting.

Featured speakers at each of the workshops were William R. Shertzer, REA field representative; Gwyn B. Price, chairman, N. C. Rural Electrification Authority; and William T. Crisp, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

A full day's program included discussions of such vital issues as EMC financing, capital requirements, member services, director education, election processes, selection of an EMC attorney, and national issues relating to EMC welfare.



MANAGER ALTON P. WALL of Randolph EMC at Asheboro speaks to director's workshop at Lexington. At left is Davidson EMC Manager French Smith, at right, William T. Crisp of TEMA.

*You're never too old to
learn, according to
managers and directors
who attended a wide
variety of fall classes*

ference Leadership; Problems Forum; Management; Organization and Salary Administration; Budgets; Policies, Planning and Control; Work Simplification; and Public Relations.

The Institute's faculty included instructors from the University proper, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the Rural Electrification Administration, and Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

The Institute received the wholehearted support of the University. Adult education, although publicized

That marvelous

HEAT LAMP

*is a winter wonder—but don't try to use it
like an ordinary bulb*

No one will argue that the infrared heat lamp has put millions of dollars in farmers' pockets by cutting down on losses of baby pigs, chicks, and lambs. And farmers have found dozens of other uses for this inexpensive source of sunlight heat.

Unfortunately, too many farmers have considered this marvelous helper just another electrical bulb. That is a dangerous assumption. You cannot just screw an infrared lamp into any socket and expect to use it safely. Because the base of the lamp generates high temperatures, ordinary rubber, plastic or brass receptacles will not stand up. Porcelain receptacles must be used.

When the proper procedure is followed infrared lamps do not create fire hazards. Here are some of the precautions you should observe:

Get expert advice: This is free for the asking at your local electric co-op office. Your co-op's power use adviser can tell you how to wire correctly and whether your transformer is large enough to handle the extra load.

Generally speaking, circuits serving heat lamps should be permanently installed of non-metallic sheathed cable, No. 12 wire, protected by a fuse rated at no more than 20 amperes.

A circuit should not be loaded to more than 80 per cent of capacity, which means that you can have seven 250-watt lamps, or a total of 1,750-watts, on one circuit.

Brooding fixtures should be suspended by chains, not by their own cords, since they may pull loose causing a short.

Heat lamps should be protected from moisture and mechanical injury by a non-removable guard with a reflector-type top. Should the fixture fall accidentally, the guard will

cause it to roll over so that the heat rays will be directed away from the litter. Eighteen inches is as close as lamps should be placed to litter.

Using the lamps effectively for brooding is not difficult although it takes a little experimenting.

For brooding chicks: A 250-watt lamp will take care of from 60 to 100 chicks, depending on the season. Six will be sufficient for 500 chicks except in very cold weather. At first the lamps should be positioned about 18-inches above the chicks and raised two inches a week until they are at a height of 24 inches where they should remain for the rest of the brooding period.

Of course, you must vary this general guide if your observation shows that the chicks are not comfortable. If the chicks cluster directly beneath the lamps, then lower them. Raise them if the chicks spread out too much. Thermostats are not usually necessary, nor are they considered too practical an investment.

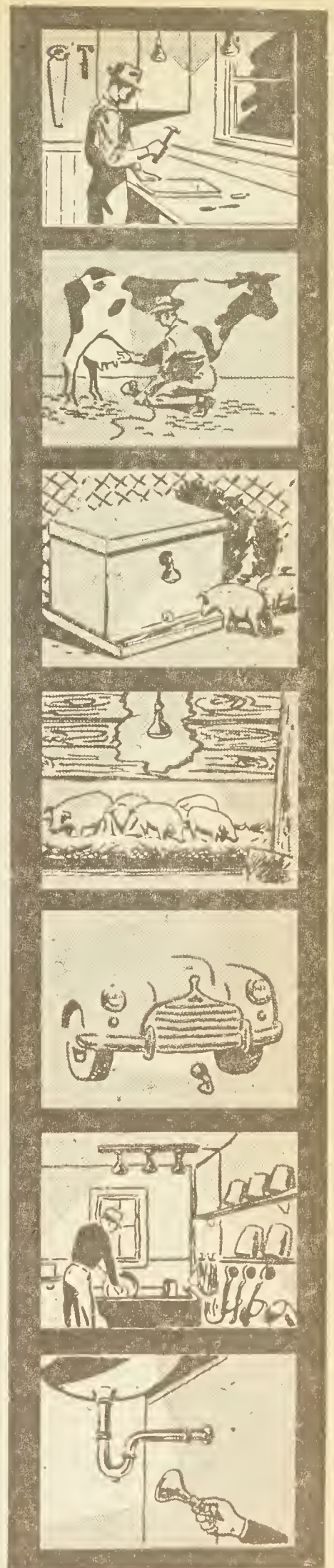
Pig brooding: Lamps should be suspended in a deep bowl reflector a minimum of 30-inches above the litter in the farrowing pen. Anywhere from 12 to 24 hours after birth the lamp should be moved to the corner of the pen which has been blocked off for the piglets. The lamps should be burned for as many weeks as necessary to prevent chilling and crushing. In mild weather you can use a 125-watt size.

Tips on other uses of the heat lamp:

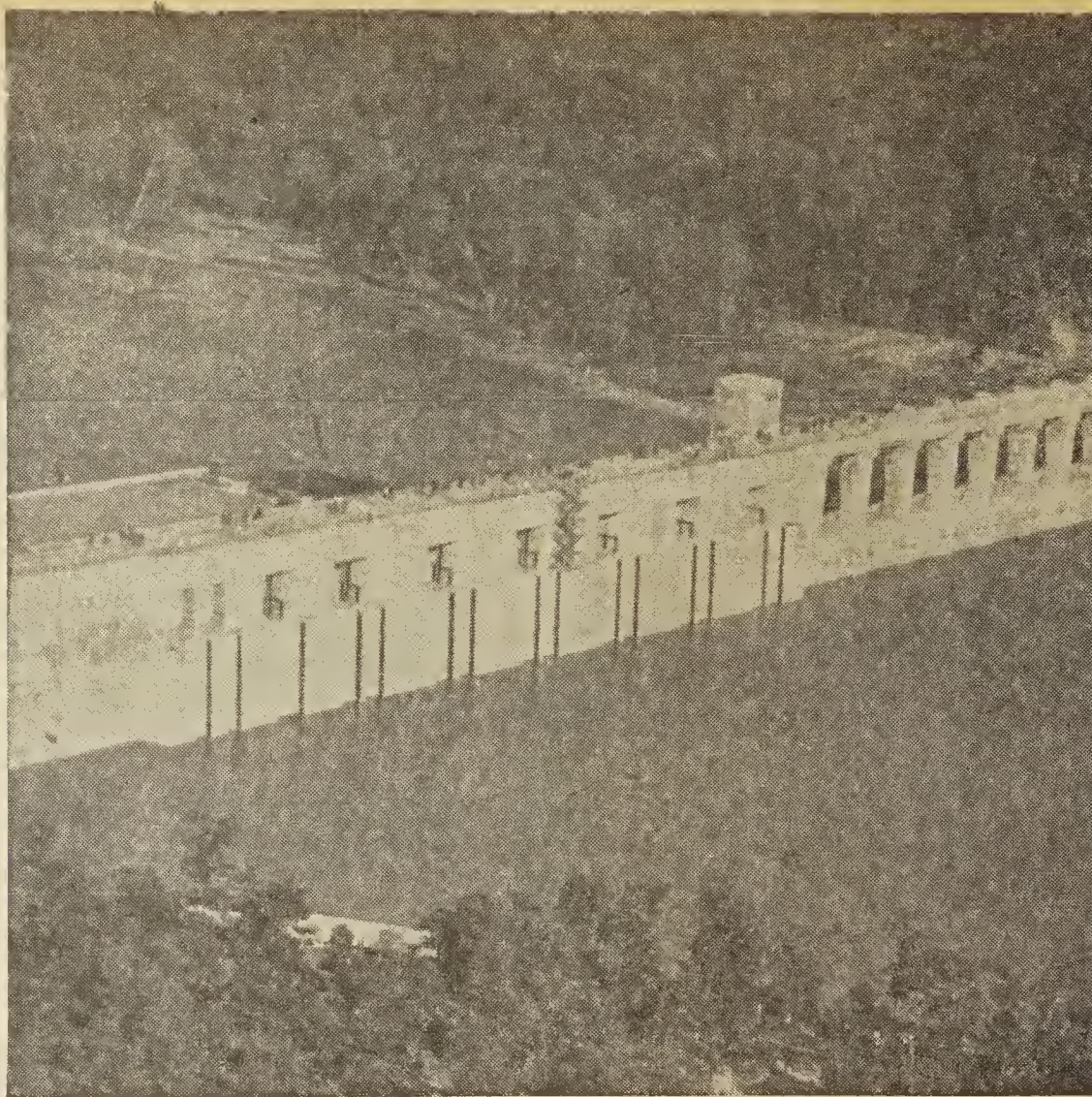
Thawing frozen pipes: Place a heat lamp not closer than 12 inches from a frozen pipe to warm area. Work another heat lamp along the length of the frozen pipe to start thawing uniformly and to prevent bursting.

Heating milk houses: Hard glass lamps should be used here.

(Continued on Page 18)



Silence at Kerr Dam



By JERRY ANDERSON

The great power
battle is over—and
you can be proud
of the victory and the
men who won it

Last month, at a conference table in Tarboro, thirteen men raised their hands to vote "yes" to a question put by their chairman. The time was 1:20 p.m., the date, December eight.

As their hands went up, the long, bitter battle for Kerr Dam power came to an end. For a moment, the men at the table were silent. More than anyone else, anywhere, these men realized the significance of the action they had just taken. And, more than anyone else, they knew the scope of the victory they had just won.

It was a little difficult for some of them to realize that the great drama in which they had participated had reduced itself to that final, climatic scene. For behind them lay the years of struggle, disappointment, frustration and hope that had led inevitably to the vote they had just taken. Now, for the first time in eight years, silence enveloped the great Kerr Dam controversy.

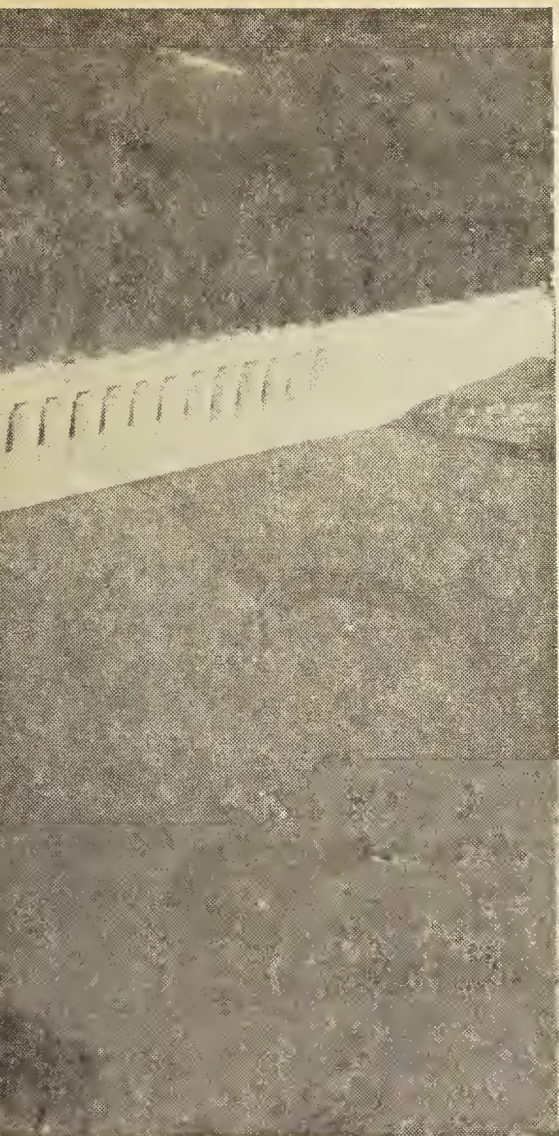
For some of these men, that con-

troversy had meant personal sacrifice, for others, personal and professional abuse. For all of them, it had been a supreme test of their willingness to fight an uphill, and often unpopular, battle for something they believed to be right; for a principle in which they had placed their faith.

Perhaps it was this thread of principle that kept the battle going and resulted in the victory. At many times the thirteen men could have stopped and emerged with something close to an honorable peace. At times, the temptation to do just that must have been great. Arrayed against them were the power of government and the financial resources of a great monopoly. To counter these odds they had only the principle, plus their own determination and the faith of the thousands of farm people they served.

By now, everyone who reads a newspaper must know that the battle is over. The Carolina Power & Light Co. will "wheel" Kerr Dam power to the load centers of the

THE CAROLINA FARMER



Eastern North Carolina cooperatives. The cooperative will pay the government for the power, and CP&L will be paid to deliver it. There will be no middleman to deal with.

For the record, the co-ops, CP&L and the government agreed to the following:

A total of 26,600 kilowatts and accompanying energy will be sold to the cooperatives. Four municipalities—La Grange, Wilson, Rocky Mount and Louisburg—will buy another 3,400 kilowatts.

The cooperatives will contract directly with the government for these 26,600 kilowatts. The average net price to the cooperatives will be an estimated 6.8-7.02 mills per kilowatt-hour (The exact rate will be determined by the monthly demand of each co-op; the co-ops now pay CP&L 7.5 mills for power).

The government will sell 27,000 kilowatts of Kerr Dam power directly to CP&L. In turn, CP&L agrees to wheel the co-op's power to them (for a fee to be paid by the govern-

ment), and to contract with the co-ops for "firming" energy needed to make the Kerr Dam power steadily available during low water periods.

CP&L will contract with the co-ops to furnish this firming power at 4.5 mills per kwh—a price the government guarantees. CP&L also will contract to furnish all excess power the co-ops need for 7.5 mills per kwh.

The 26,600 kilowatts being sold to the cooperatives will represent only about 40 per cent of their present total power requirements. CP&L will therefore continue to sell them about 60 per cent of their power.

The Kerr Dam power will result in savings of \$30,000-50,000 to the co-ops. Co-op spokesmen point out that this saving, when divided among 15 different cooperatives, will not result in retail rate reductions in the near future.

Why The Fight?

Why, then, have the co-ops insisted on buying the power? The answer came from Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC at Asheboro and president of Eastern N. C. EMC—the bargaining agent for the co-ops.

"The most important value our cooperatives will derive from this arrangement," Wall said, "is that we have finally secured an alternative, competitive source of wholesale power, thus breaking the monopoly previously held by the commercial power companies."

Wall said the new arrangement will help stabilize the present rates charged by the power companies, and discourage them from raising their rates too much in the future.

But there was also another important reason for carrying on the fight. The North Carolina co-ops have preserved, even strengthened, the preference clause."

This clause, written into the Flood Control Act of 1944, directs the government to give co-ops and other non-profit distributors first call on power sold at government dams. The theory is that power produced at public expense should be used to benefit the public, not power company stockholders.

The power companies have tried for years to break the preference clause, or, failing that, render it ineffective. A familiar device has been for power companies to build lines to Federal dams, then offer to buy the power and resell it to cooperatives. The co-ops have insisted upon their right to buy the power directly from the government.

This was the underlying issue at Kerr Dam. When the dam was first proposed, the government intended to build its own transmission line from the dam to Kinston, marketing the power enroute to preference customers.

The line was killed in Congress after CP&L assured Congressional committees that it already had lines built, and would be glad to wheel the power to the co-ops. This was in 1951, and Congress took CP&L at its word.

Once the Federal line was killed, however, CP&L showed no inclination to wheel the power. The Administration changed after the 1952 elections, and new men began making power decisions in Washington. These men showed quickly that they had no sympathy for the preference clause. Time after time the co-op spokesmen made the trip to Washington to try to get action started on carrying out the CP&L promise. Always they were rebuffed or put off.

Finally, on December 9, 1954, CP&L made its offer. The company would buy all the power reserved for North Carolina at Kerr Dam (60,000 kilowatts), and resell 30,000 kw to the co-ops.

The co-ops angrily rejected this proposal, pointing out that it was in no sense the wheeling agreement CP&L had promised. Then they set about getting outside help.

In May and June, the co-ops went before the U. S. House and Senate Appropriations Committees and requested funds for a study to determine whether it was practical for a transmission line to be built to bring them the power.

Help From Others

This request was strongly supported by Senators Ervin and Scott, Representative Deane, the State Grange and Farm Bureau, and the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority.

Both of the Congressional committees adopted strong reports stating, in effect, that unless a true wheeling arrangement, satisfactory to the co-ops, was worked out by 1956, they would ask Congress to appropriate funds for a Federal transmission line.

On June 13, three days after the House Committee's report was adopted by the full House, the Department of Interior forwarded to the cooperatives proposals for such a wheeling arrangement. The principles of these proposals are largely

(Continued on Page 16)



the return of the

SHEEP

By **JOHNNY COREY**

*This ancient animal is re-
gaining much of its old
popularity in North Caro-
lina, thanks to its high
return on a low investment*

Looking for a new source of elevating your farm income? Why not try raising some of the oldest animals known to man—sheep?

There was a time when nearly every North Carolina farm had a flock of these fleecy animals, a necessity in the days of long ago, when the women folks spun the yarn and wove it into cloth from which homespun clothes were made.

Also, mutton was a delicacy of farm tables back then (nowadays sheep's meat is called lamb, no matter whether it comes from a young sheep or an old ram.)

Grandpa and Grandma can still recall the "mutton days"—and perhaps they remember wearing those heavy homespun clothes.

Tar Heel farmers are slowly going into sheep raising again, and the state's sheep population in recent years has grown to approximately 50,000.

The profit from sheep isn't to be sneezed at. Twenty-four ewes (females) brought \$884 in 1954 to Don Shull of Valle Crucis, Watauga County. A \$125 feed bill was his only expense.

Profits like this are responsible for the sheep-raising increases from L. S. Knowles' coastal pastures near Elizabeth City to F. W. VonCannon's mountain acres at Banner Elk.

Comparatively mild winters, long growing seasons, lush pastures and nearness to eastern markets make conditions extra-favorable for production of this "golden hoof" animal in North Carolina, says Robert G. Shipley, prominent Watauga County sheepman.

The raisers' streamlined organization enables them to market their animals through cooperative shipments.

More than 50 per cent of all lambs are sold this way directly to packers and shipped to eastern markets. The arrangement knocks out the middleman's take, further shooting up profit.

But the cooperative shipment also presents an obstacle, says Shipley, a former president of the State Sheep Breeders' Association.

Despite the fact more farmers are now raising sheep, difficulty still arises in getting enough lambs ready at the same time to make up cooperative shipments.

But as more come into the sheep business, the problem will gradually alleviate itself, Shipley thinks.

More than 90 per cent of wool from Tar Heel sheep is also sold through cooperative pools. And, like lambs, it's a headache at times to get enough wool to make up shipments in some counties.

At one time, a shortage of experienced shearers curtailed growth of sheep business in the state. Specialists have now taught 4-H and FFA boys to shear, which has practically solved the problem.

4-H Boys Good Shearers

Many of the boys have become so skilled at shearing that three Watauga County youths became national 4-H shearing champions.

According to Robert S. Curtis, livestock historian of Raleigh, the first purebred sheep, Shropshires, were brought into the state in 1894. Shortly thereafter, Hampshires and Southdowns were also nibbling grass off Carolina pastures.

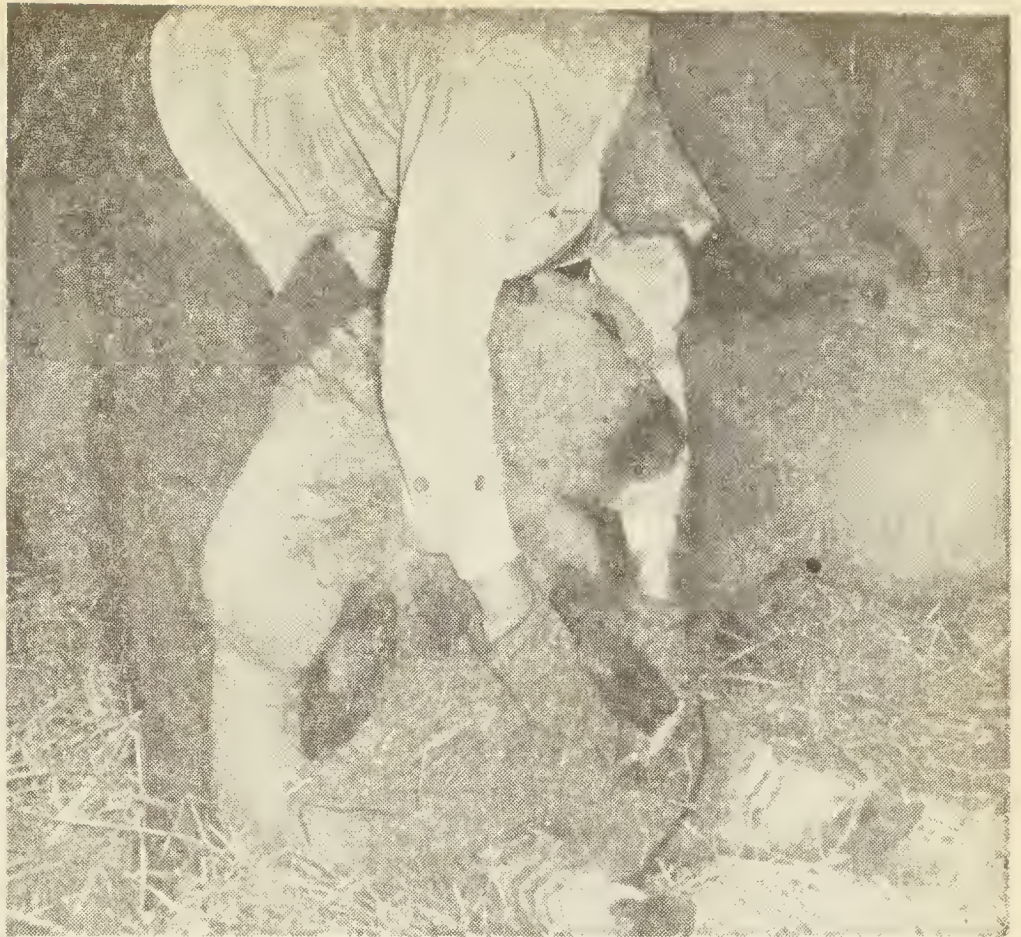
The state has done much to promote the industry. State Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine, Marketing Specialist H. D. Queesenberry and Extension Animal Husbandmen A. V. Allen and J. S. Buchanan gave extra steam to the industry when they brought into the state a large number of western ewes in the late 40's and early 50's.

As a whole, North Carolina is primarily a one-breed state. Most raisers seem to prefer Hampshires. There are 115 Hampshire breeders.

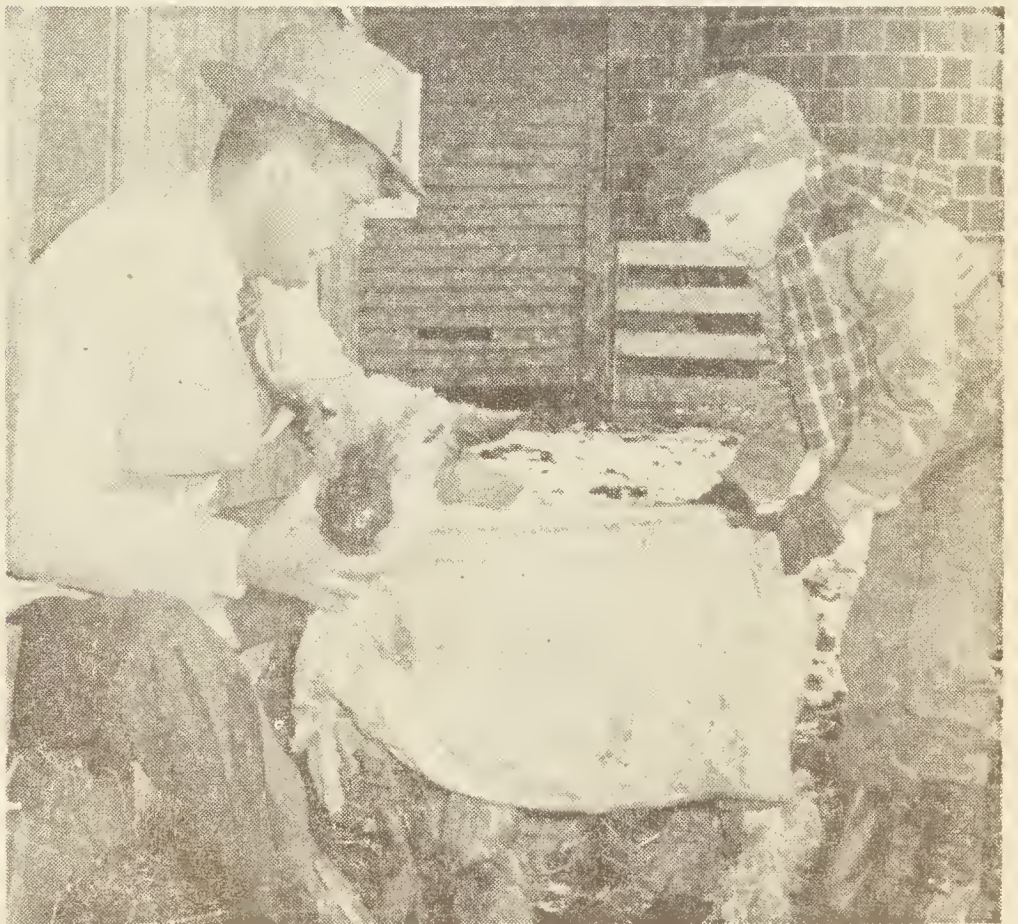
An experienced Hampshire man is Alex "Bud" Meek, who manages the well-known Wakefield Farms of Wake Forest. One of his rams won the championship at the State Fair in 1953.

One of the oldest breeders in the state is Shipley. He has probably brought more outstanding rams into Carolina than any other sheepman.

His animals are consistent winners at the State Fair and sheepmen from all over eastern United States come to see his purebreds.



Robert G. Shipley trims the udders of a plump ewe, in preparation for the nursing of new-born lambs. An electric shearer does the job quickly and easily. Electricity is provided by Blue Ridge EMC, Lenoir.



Shipley and son Bobby blanket a recently-sheared lamb to protect it from the winter cold at Shipley's mountain farm in Watauga County. By summer the animal will have a new coat of white, fluffy fleece.

If your car hits a power pole...

Every now and then you pick up your newspaper and see a story similar to this: "Prominent local citizen dies in freak auto crash. The victim apparently lost control at the wheel, and his car hit a street light pole. Unhurt from the crash, he was electrocuted as he attempted to step out of the auto. Police say that the auto bumper touched a live wire in the pole."

A relatively minor traffic accident turned into a tragedy—because electricity is always alert and ready. The auto, insulated by its rubber tires, became charged with high voltage electricity as it contacted the live wire in the pole. As the driver attempted to flee, he probably stepped to the street, maintaining contact with the car through his hands or body. He may even have safely gotten out, only to turn and shut the door. In whatever manner it happened, his body provided the path for the electricity to follow on its way to the ground.

Should you ever get into such a situation—and we hope you never do—**DON'T LEAVE YOUR CAR!** It's natural to want to. For after the loud crash as a car plunges into a power pole, there is an almost deathly silence. Then creeping into

this silence is an ominous snapping and crackling sound. Wisps of smoke may appear around the tires, or where weeds and grass may be touching the car. This means your car is charged with high voltage electricity. Fight that impulse to get out of the car and away from that "dangerous snapping sound" as quickly as possible. Unless fire breaks out, you are safe where you are.

If you feel that you must leave the car, make sure you do it this way: Stand, with your body leaning out through the open door; then jump clear of the car, with both feet landing on the ground. It's very important that at no time you touch simultaneously both the car and the earth. Almost without a doubt, electrocution will result when your body is contacting both the charged car and earth (or street) at the same time.

Should you be the first to arrive on the scene of an auto-utility pole mishap, stop and think! Don't touch the car and be electrocuted. A dead hero can accomplish nothing! Tell the occupants of the car to "stay put." Then stand guard until someone else arrives. Send that person for help while you continue your guard.

Always remember that electricity can't think—but you can!

TIPS from the VET

(Continued from Page 6)

a choice between it and the block variety. The extra loose salt was regarded as "luxury consumption" in all cases, or more than the cows really needed.

Similar experiments at Cornell have enabled authorities to estimate the salt requirements of cattle with more accuracy than provided by earlier studies. It was found that one-half of an ounce daily wasn't quite enough for a milking cow over a long period, while 2 and 4 ounces daily were more than she needed. Continued work pin-pointed the requirement at about one ounce of salt daily for cows producing up to 12,000 pounds of milk annually, with this being in addition to that found naturally in feeds. Higher production would require a little more salt.

Reports from other experiment stations indicate that cattle won't do well without salt, and that it can easily prove to be your cheapest feed and biggest money maker. Putting it in feed probably won't be enough, and you have no way of knowing exactly how much individual animals will need for maximum returns. Accordingly, you'll do well to put out either salt blocks or loose salt in weather-proof boxes where your cattle can help themselves as they like.

Remember, though, don't suddenly supply salt free-choice to cattle that haven't had it this way for a long time. Otherwise you may poison them so they are pretty sick animals for a while.

SILENCE AT KERR DAM

(Continued from Page 13)

embodied in the final agreements, modified by the negotiations that have proceeded since June.

These negotiations did not proceed quietly. They were marked by sharp newspaper exchanges between CP&L and the co-ops. In large newspaper ads that blanketed Eastern North Carolina, CP&L stooped to personal attacks on two of the co-op negotiators. Tremendous pressure built up for the co-ops to accept something less than a true wheeling agreement.

The co-op officials stuck to their principle, however, and in the end achieved their victory. It was a victory for co-ops and co-op members everywhere, because it solidified and clarified the all-important preference clause.

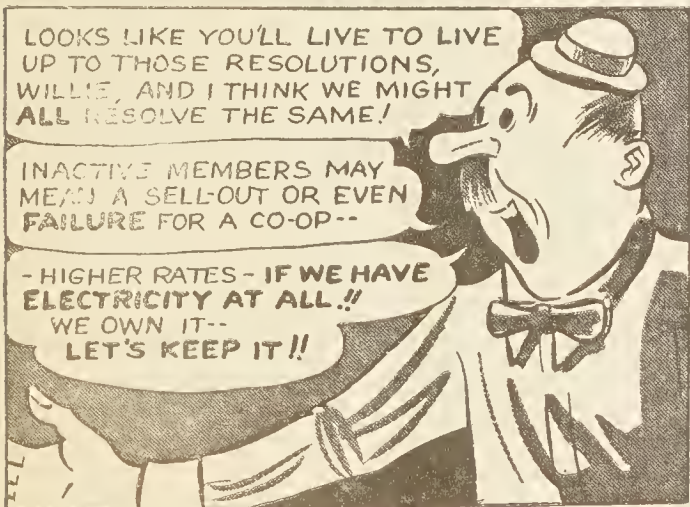
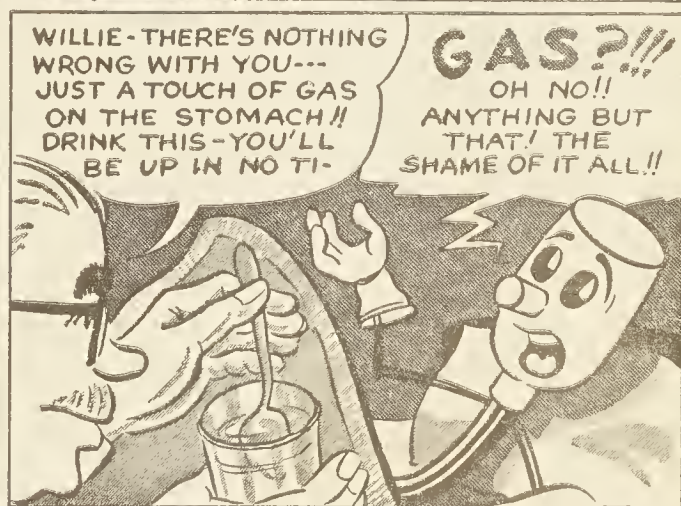
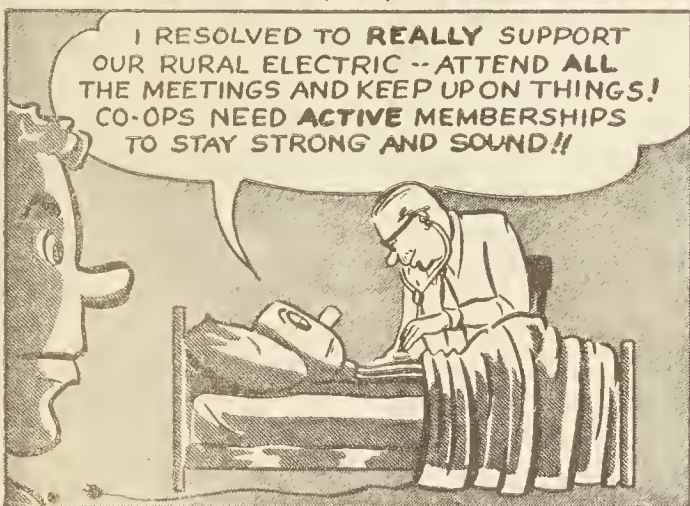
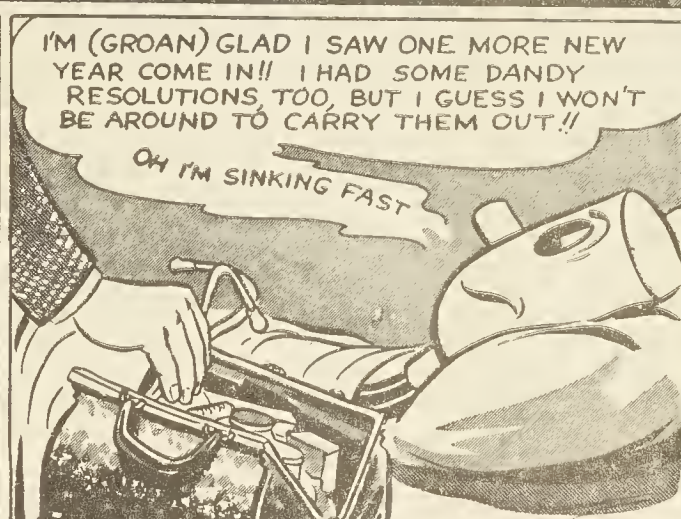
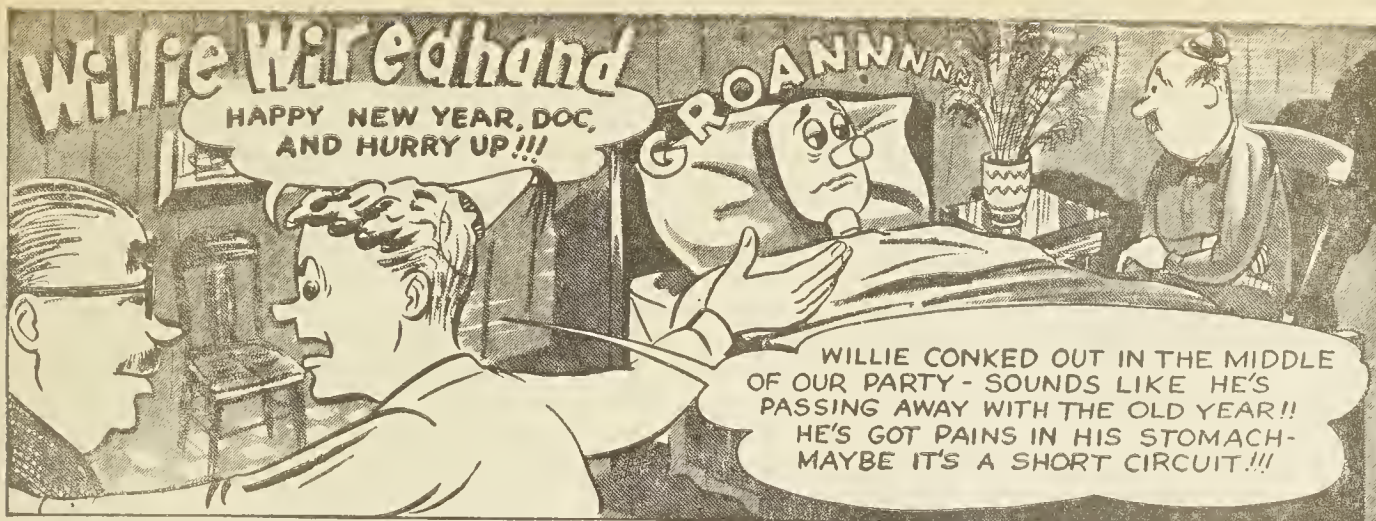
But while the principle was strong enough to withstand the power company-Department of Interior assault, the victory was achieved by men. To those who stood their ground and fought back at every turn should go the thanks of co-op members everywhere.

Those Who Fought

Many men had a part in the fight, and it is impossible to list all of them. Some of them, however, should be singled out, because it was the combination in the group of their best qualities that carried the fight on. There was Bill Beverage of Burgaw, tough, unimpressed by the size and strength of his opponents; there was "Doc" Bishop of Shallotte, soft-spoken, determined; there was Les Rucker of Tarboro, candid but idealistic; Al Wall of Asheboro, who gave the group strength and direction; Ray Mallard of Tabor City, who had a sharp legal mind and the gift of diplomacy; J. L. Shearon of Wake Forest, persistent, fair-minded.

And then there were the pair who did the infighting during the actual negotiations, who took the brunt of the personal attack launched by CP&L—Lawyer Bill Crisp and Engineer Foley Treadway, who were brilliant when they had to be and whose technical minds complemented each other beautifully.

There were others, and all of them played an important role. But all of us who believe in this program can be proud that those mentioned above happened to be together at the right time.



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(Continued from Page 5)

tric systems after they had first been established.

The suit started after the power companies failed to block an REA loan for cooperative generating and transmission facilities in Missouri, to be integrated with power facilities operated by the Interior Department. In Federal Court, the companies pointed out that the REA Act only permits loans for providing central station electric service where it was not previously available. Once established, they argued, a co-op should not be allowed to construct its own generation plant. By the same reasoning, REA loans could not be made for existing rural systems to improve their facilities with heavier lines and better equipment to maintain satisfactory service to members who increased their power usage.

After losing their first test in Federal Court, the power companies took their case to the Court of Appeals. The latter court ruled the companies were merely trying to establish a monopoly over power supply in an area which included cooperative service.

In the decisions of the Federal courts, whatever "competition" REA-financed systems provide within the area they already serve was upheld as just and proper. It was a *Magna Carta*, a bill of right to exist alongside private utilities on an equal basis for the nation's rural electric systems.

* * *

A month after it was revealed that Attorney General Herbert Brownell had issued a ruling upholding the "preference" of rural electric cooperatives for first call on hydro power produced at Federal dams, REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen declared it reflected the "policy and purpose of the Administration to recognize that right and to assist them (the cooperatives) in every possible way to effectively exercise that right."

However, it opened a new chapter in the complaint of rural electric leaders that Department of Interior officials have failed to observe either the letter or the spirit of Federal power laws establishing non-profit distributors of electricity as "preferred customers." In brief, they are now borrowing the Missouri phrase, "Show Me!"

Rather than assisting the rural co-op and the municipal preference customers, they point out roadblocks

placed in the way of such power distributors by the Interior Department. Brownell's ruling was made months ago on the Clark Hill Dam case in Georgia, against the very policies being pursued by Interior officials in that case and in others across the country. But in no case has Interior yet reversed its stand against transmitting power to the Georgia co-ops or others, against firming up Federal hydro power with steam to make more energy available for preference customers or against preserving blocks of additional power for the growth of rural electric systems' needs.

Action rather than words are needed to prove, as Administrator Nelsen claimed in a press release based on his announcement last month, that he had "placed the full support of the Eisenhower Administration behind the preference provisions of Federal public power law."

**To buy, sell, swap or trade—
use our RURAL EXCHANGE
See Page 24**

CAROLINA FARM NOTES

The new Dixie Bright 244 tobacco, developed in North Carolina, is resistant to Granville wilt, fusarium wilt, and black shank.

The major change in 1956 tobacco insect control recommendations is the approval of broadcast treatment for control of wireworms in newly-set tobacco, according to the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.

The alfalfa weevil was found in North Carolina for the first time in 1955. Experts say the infestation was so light that no insecticide use appears necessary to control the weevil in 1956.

North Carolina may turn toward bulk marketing of peanuts in the future, according to one expert. One bulk handling station was established in the state during 1955, and both growers and buyers seemed pleased with the system.

HEAT LAMP

(Continued from Page 11)

Drying paint, glue: Hold the lamp about five inches away and move slowly back and forth. For larger surfaces, place several lamps farther away.

Removing old paint: Hold heat lamp two or three inches away from old paint and putty. Old paint quickly blisters and scrapes off easily with a putty knife. Heat lamps also soften adhesive for removing old linoleum and rubber tiling from floors.

Unclogging grease-filled sinks: Hold heat lamp within two or three inches of trap to melt grease quickly.

Defrosting frozen food, refrigerators: Place heat lamps in portable fixture and direct it on plate containing frozen food. Turn food from side to side until thawed. To defrost refrigerators hold lamp close enough to freezing unit to melt covering of frost and ice.

Heat for indoor coldspots: Heat lamps provide quick temporary heat for bathroom, kitchen, workshop or other coldspots. Mount lamp on upper part of wall and direct heat where you want it.

Warming up cold engines: Place lamp beneath motor directing heat on oil pan. In extreme weather, leave lamp on overnight beneath vehicles to keep oil fluid for fast starts.

Relieving muscular pains: Infrared heat rays are more penetrating than heat from hot water bottles or electric pads.

With so many helpful jobs that the heat lamp is performing around the farm, no wonder it is fast becoming as indispensable as the light bulb.

IRRIGATION

(Continued from Page 9)

superior results in crops and profit was a steadier water supply than natural rainfall, which is rarely distributed to produce best crop yields. Even in areas where total growing season rainfall is sufficient to grow a crop, it is not properly distributed for maximum yields.

Irrigation systems are applicable to most types of farm operation where crop yields are low compared to what a steady and adequate water supply would realize. The immediate benefits are in increased yields of better crops and consequently higher market prices.



Country Curls...

A thriving industry for Willie Wiredhand

THE availability of co-op electricity has enabled several Davie EMC (Mocksville) ladies to combine the all-important career of homemaking with a money-making home profession. These ladies are enterprising beauticians, who have found that electricity, plus plenty of hot water, makes the pleasant task of glamorizing milady just as easy in the home as in a town shop.

At the same time, they are able to administer their duties as homemakers and mothers by scheduling appointments between home tasks. The monetary advantages are numerous: No more rent for a shop, no extra telephone bill, and no more payments for extra help in the home.

The customer also finds advantages in the services received at the home shop. They no longer have parking problems in town and no hungry parking meters to feed. They enjoy the informality of the rural shops and the fact that they can get their beauty treatments in a comfortable house dress rather than "dressing for town." We also understand that the prices are better on the rural market.

In the silhouetted cut, Mrs. Ruth Walker, Mocksville, Rt. 2, checks on two customers, Mrs. Spry and Libby Merrell. Mrs. Walker has customers both from the local neighborhood and from nearby towns. In top cut, Mrs. Bernice Poplin, Mocksville, Rt. 3, dresses the hair of a satisfied customer. Mrs. Cora Lee (center cut), Hiddenite, prepares Mrs. Margaret Echerd for a shampoo. She previously operated a shop in the Taylorsville Hotel, but she enjoys her home shop more. She says: "We mustn't forget that if it were not for REA, none of this would be possible." In the lower cut, Mrs. Florence Barnes, Rt. 1, Salisbury, views the hair-do of her customer, Mrs. Eleanor Hellard. Mrs. Barnes works by appointment the last four days of the week, but, if at all possible, she never turns a customer away.



*Ironing isn't so bad if
you have proper organization
and good equipment in your*

IRONING CENTER

Is the weekly ironing one of those tasks you just hate to face? If so, chances are the task could be simplified by organizing a convenient and well-equipped ironing center in your home. Ironing, like all household duties, should be planned and executed to the best advantage of the homemaker.

The ironing center is usually most conveniently located in the kitchen, the utility room, or on a work porch. Many homemakers switch the center from one location to another according to the season of the year. The space you will need depends upon the amount of ironing you do and the kind, amount and size of the tools you use, and, of course, the space you have available. Be sure that you situate it out of the line of general household traffic, that it is located in a properly ventilated corner, and, above all, that it is adequately lighted and that it is near a convenience outlet and storage space.

Studies made recently at Oregon State College showed the following amounts of space necessary for: (1) Ironing board—floor allowance, board open for use, 14 inches by 60 inches. Free space at back 6 inches, at end 12 inches. (2) Ironer in cabinet—35 inches by 17 inches by 3 inches height. (3) Straight chair—Side to side allowance 18 inches, front to back allowance 19 inches, height of back 35 inches.

To do a good job of ironing with the least amount of effort, you need good tools in good condition in your ironing center. Your center should contain, if possible, the following pieces of equipment: (1) Dry iron, in good,

safe condition. (2) A steam iron—a great convenience for woolen materials. If you're in the market for a new iron, you would do well to consider a combination dry and steam. (3) If at all possible, an ironer. With this machine, about 85 per cent of the family ironing can be done while seated. See page 21 for additional advantages. (4) Convenience outlet: A double convenience outlet for connecting the electric iron or ironer should be located on the wall about 50 inches above the floor. Size 12 wire should be used from the fuse panel to the outlet. The outlet for the refrigerator and the outlet for the iron should be on a separate circuit from the remainder of the outlets in the house.

(5) Ironing board. It may be portable or stationary. Models adjustable to the convenient height for the worker may be made or purchased in either type. They should be made of smooth, light weight, well-seasoned lumber at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Keep in dry place when not in use. (6) Padding for board. It should have at least two thicknesses of tight-fitting padding. (7) Ironing board covers. It is desirable to have two covers so that a clean one will always be available. (8) Stool or chair. Learn to sit while ironing!

(9) Table. (10) Iron rest. (11) Sprinkler. (12) Sponge. (13) Bowl of water. (14) Two baskets. For clothes ready for ironing and for ironed clothes. (15) Lining for basket. (16) Chair or rack for baskets; to eliminate

(Continued on Page 24)

9 Tips for Easier Ironing

Child's Puffed Sleeve. (1) Always begin with the cuff. (2) Fold sleeve back upon itself, matching cuff opening with armhole opening. (3) Iron sleeve, first on the cuff side. (4) Iron shoulder side, working point of iron into shoulder fullness.

Pleats. (1) Work pleats into place with fingers, a few at a time. (2) Pin or baste pleats at hem if they are difficult to hold in place. (3) Iron hem first and work upward, pulling skirt gently against iron. Work on wrong side of material.

Gathers and Straight Gathered Ruffles. (1) Work iron so that point works into fullness. (2) Use in-and-out motion. (3) Don't iron over top of gathers.

A Man's Shirt. (1) Iron cuffs first; do the inner surface and then the outer surface. (2) Iron body of sleeves, beginning with cuff opening side. (3) Repeat on other sleeve. (4) Iron yoke, slip one shoulder over end of the board. Iron from the center of back shoulder. Reverse and iron other side of yoke. (5) Iron the body of shirt beginning with one front and continuing to other front. (6) Iron collar, under surface first, then upper surface, working inward from edges. (7) Fold collar down and press over end of board.

Creased Slacks. (1) Lay one leg flat on board, underleg side up, other leg folded back over top. (2) Fold so creases appear in center front and center back of leg. Iron. (3) Turn over and iron outer leg up to point where crotch begins. (4) Repeat with other leg. Finish top over end of board.

Uncreased Sleeves. Slip sleeve over small end of sleeveboard. Turn until completely ironed.

One-Seam Sleeve. (1) Fold sleeve flat with seam on one crease. (2) Begin at seam crease and work iron outward. (3) Turn and iron on opposite side.

Bias-Cut Ruffles. (1) Work point from outside edge in toward heading in crescent curve. (2) Shift article and repeat until entire ruffle is ironed.

Two-Seam Jacket Sleeves. (1) Fold sleeve with underarm side upward, placing narrow panel almost in center. Iron. (2) Iron outer arm up to underside of sleeve attachment to garment. (3) Finish top on sleeveboard.



The Beauty of an Electric Ironer

Many a homemaker has looked disdainfully at an electric ironer, and scoffed: "Who wants an ironer? It looks as though it would be impossible to operate." Those same women, once they've been sold on this wonderful appliance, vow they "just don't know how they got along without one." These women have discovered the three most previous advantages of this appliance: it saves time, energy, and money.

The Westinghouse Home Economics Institute conducted a series of tests sometime ago using the latest model rotary ironer as compared with the latest model electric hand iron on a typical family washing of 143 pieces. The pieces included men, women, and children's clothing, underwear, household linens, etc. The ironing was completed on the ironer in four hours and 14 minutes. It took seven hours and six minutes to complete the same ironing with the hand iron. The ironer saved two hours and 42 minutes on this typical family wash... almost three precious hours a homemaker could put to good use.

(Continued on Page 24)

Proper Care of Your Hand Iron



The electric iron is one of the greatest conveniences in the farm household.. Its importance as a labor-saving device can never be over-estimated, and it should be cared for in the light of this importance. Proper care of your iron means not only longer life for this appliance, but also a great saving in time and energy.

1. Always take hold of the plug when detaching a cord from a convenience outlet or an appliance. Pulling on the cord may loosen the connections within the plug or even pull the cord from the plug. A loose connection may either blow a fuse or cause excessive heat, which in time will ruin the plug.

2. If the iron cord is detachable, connect and disconnect it at the convenience outlet. Disconnecting the

cord from the iron while the current is on may cause sparking. This in time will ruin the plug and may necessitate replacement of the connector terminals on the iron.

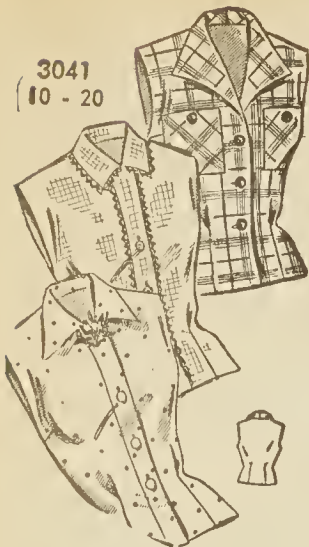
3. Let iron cool before storing it. Roll cord up loosely or hang it over a large hook or something round. Sharp bending of the cord may cause the fine wires to break. Keep the cords clean and dry. Dirt and grease will cause the covering to deteriorate.

4. Remember that overheating is detrimental to the heating element and will shorten the life of the iron.

5. Keep the iron clean. Care should be taken in using and storing the iron to keep the sole plate free of scratches and rough places. Remove starch from sole plate by wiping with a damp cloth, or use a very fine abrasive if necessary.

Six Pretty Dresses for 1956

3041
10 - 20



3041. Amazing pattern package includes three smart blouse patterns... enough to make a closetful of suit and skirt mates. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Top Blouse, 2- $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 35-in. Middle Blouse, 1- $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 35-in. Bottom Blouse, 2 yds. 35-in.

3063
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 26 $\frac{1}{2}$



3063. Your newly slimming costume for every occasion! Note its slenderizing femininity, graceful, uncluttered lines. Designed especially for the shorter, fuller figure. Sizes 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. Size 16 $\frac{1}{2}$: 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 39-in.

2129
12 - 46



2129. Easily sewn cotton that proves versatile the year 'round. Its flattering neckline, skirt interest make it smart enough for marketing wear, too! Sizes 12 to 46. Size 18: 4- $\frac{3}{8}$ yds. 35-in.

2485. Exciting new blazer bolero and sleek sheath skirt with a great talent for casual living. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 3- $\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 54-in; 4- $\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 35-in.



2444
4 - 12

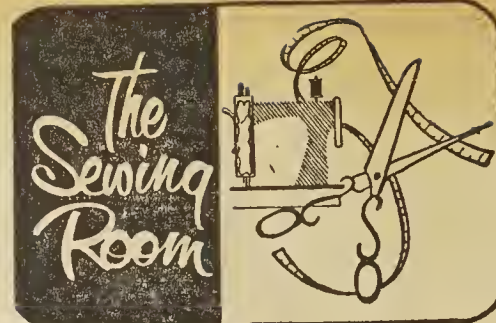


2444. Winsome "costume look" designed to make your little girl look even more adorable. Ensemble includes jumper and overblouse. Sizes 4 to 12. Size 8: 3- $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 35-in; $\frac{1}{4}$ yd. 35-in. contrast.

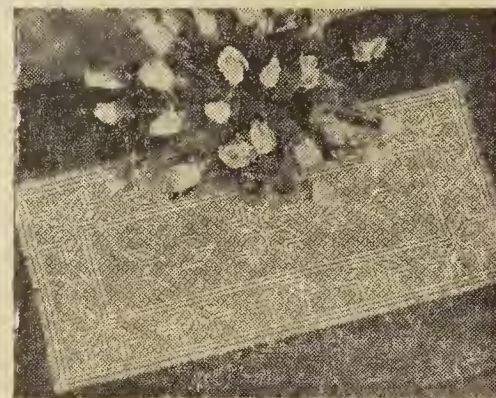
3082
10 - 20

2485
10 - 20

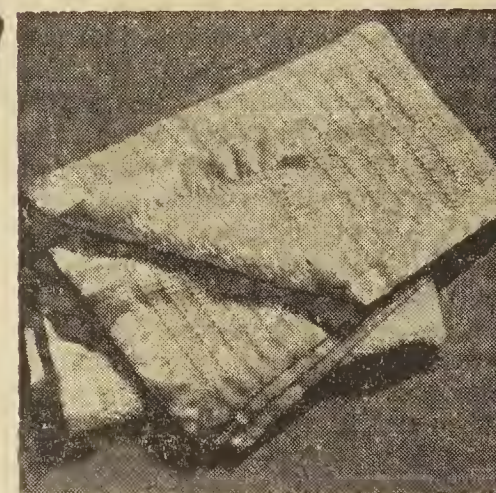
3082. Handsomely flaring jumper that plays a double role as a datetime charmer. Has its own crisp beaucatcher blouse, too! Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Jumper, 3- $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 35 or 39-in.



Free Pattern Service



S. 760. Bureau scarf or table runner, crocheted in a geometric pattern that adapts itself beautifully to either modern or traditional furniture. Use J & P Coats Big Ball Six Cord Mercerized Crochet, or Clark's Big Ball Mercerized Crochet.



P. C. 5227. Crocheted baby blanket to use for crib, carriage, or carrying robe. Of Red Heart Pompadour—the yarn with the twist of a silky strand of rayon.

Pattern Order Form

Please send me, without charge, pattern leaflets I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for the patterns checked.

- ☐ Baby Blanket (P.C. 5227)
☐ Table Runner (S-760)

Note: Do not order dress patterns from this address.

Name

EMC

Comments

.....

.....

Address coupon to Rebekah Rivers,

Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Send **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS** in coins (no stamps please) for each pattern to Carolina Farmer, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. For Fashion Books add twenty-five cents.

Over The Lines with Becky

Pomanders

A fragrant idea for one's closets or for a gift came to our attention recently. Take a medium-sized orange, a handful of cloves, some spices and a little time. Wash the fruit well, dry thoroughly, then rub with a tiny bit of vaseline, mineral oil, or a mildly-scented cold cream. Beginning at the top of the fruit, force cloves into the orange one by one until you have circled the orange, making sure you push the cloves deep so that only the heads show. Continue in this manner, row after row, until the entire orange is completely covered with clove heads. Place clove-studded fruit on a cloth for a few hours to drain the juice that has been forced out of the fruit. Combine two teaspoons each powdered orris root and cinnamon. Rub mixture generously over pomander. Wrap in mesh fabric and tie with ribbon package-wise, once around each way. Tie and knot firmly at top of pomander, leaving long lengths of ribbon to make the hook and bow if it is to hang.

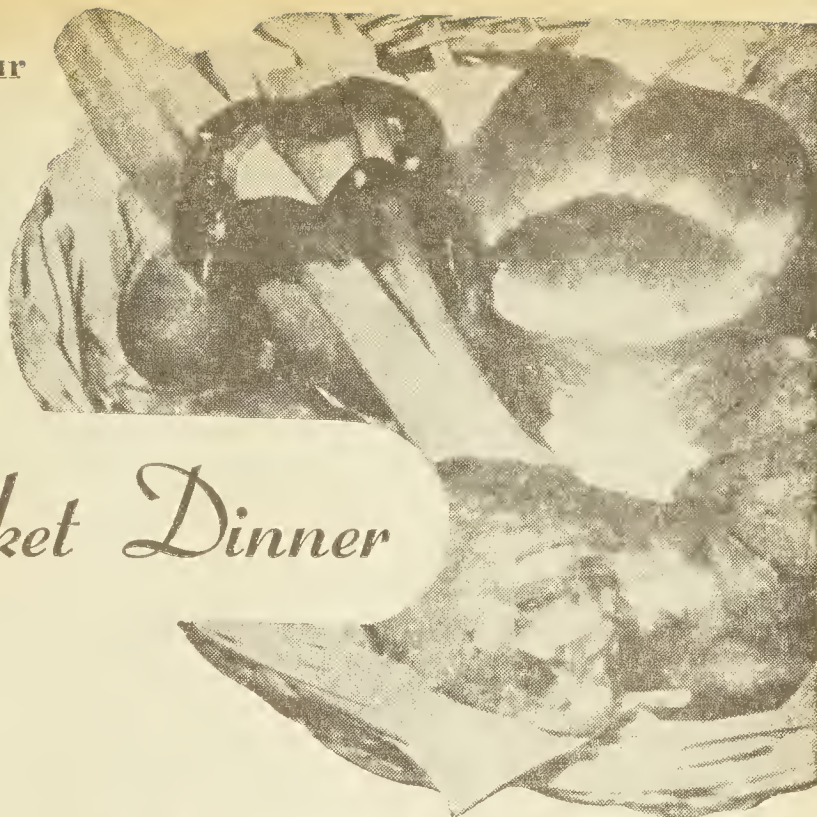
New Ironing Board Cover

We recently heard of the most wonderful new ironing board cover—it's a test tube "maglacized" cover that reflects about two-thirds of the heat of the iron back from the board and through the garment, so the underside of whatever you're ironing is automatically pressed as the top is ironed. It is also scorch-resistant, stain resistant, and leaves no lint. We haven't seen one on the market yet, but we'll keep watching and let you know.

Holiday Stains

Did the holiday meals leave souvenirs on your best tablecloth? Well, here are a few first-aid measures: To erase cranberry spots from a white cloth, stretch the stained portion over a bowl and pour boiling water through it from a height of two to three feet. For colored cloths, follow the same method but use warm water.

Treat your
family
to a



Basket Dinner

Chicken-in-the-rough dinners are fun for family, easy for the cook

Want a good excuse to pick up your chicken in your fingers? Then serve the chicken in a basket.

Chicken-in-the-basket (sometimes called chicken-in-the-rough) has long been a favorite at roadside restaurants. But why not have this popular eat-it-in-your-fingers-meal at home sometimes? All you need are a number of small wicker baskets—or wooden bowls—or even small cardboard boxes. Line these with heavy paper napkins, and in each one put a couple of pieces of crisp fried chicken, a handful of potato chips, a hot buttered roll and a bunch of crisp garden relishes (carrot strips, celery, green onions, radishes). Then carry your baskets to the family—on the porch in the summer and fall—living room or dining room in the winter.

To make sure that everyone gets the kind of chicken he likes the best, the thing to do is dig deep in the freezer for the separately frozen chicken parts. Get a package of drumsticks or thighs if the folks like dark meat . . . breasts or wings if they are white meat fanciers. Or get some of each and divide them.

For frying delectable frozen chicken try this recipe:

Fried Chicken Parts

1 pound chicken parts (breasts, wings, drumsticks, or thighs)

Seasoned flour

Fat

Thaw chicken until pieces can be separated. Roll in seasoned flour. Fry in 1/4-inch deep hot fat in heavy skillet until golden brown on all sides. Reduce heat to medium, cover, and cook 20 minutes for breasts and wings, 20 to 25 minutes for drumsticks and thighs. Then remove cover and cook until crisp—about 5 minutes longer. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Energy Savers

The way you cook food, plan meals and wash dishes has a lot to do with how tired you are at the end of the day. Many of us do a great deal more than is necessary.

Try planning menus a week or at least three days in advance. You can also save time by brushing vegetables and cooking them without peeling, by preparing more one-dish meals, and by using utensils in which foods can be both cooked and served.

To save steps and motion, keep a measuring tool in all staple foods—coffee, flour, sugar, corn meals. Store some of your staples at the range as well as at your mixing center. Try cooking with tongs. They have dozens of uses and save burned fingers when it comes to lifting baked potatoes out of the oven or boiled corn out of hot water.

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IRONING CENTER

(Continued from Page 20)

stooping. (17) Press cloths. (18) Coat hangers, rack, pins. (19) Table salt: Rub hot iron over salt shaken onto paper to remove starch stick- ing to sole plate. (20) Whiting, para-ffin, beeswax or wax paper: To keep sole of iron slick.

Once you have these basic pieces, add the following to speed your work: sleeve board, tailor's hem, rubber mat or carpet (to lessen fatigue), foot rest, cord guide attachment.

As for arrangement, follow this plan. Begin with your chair. Place the ironing board in front of it. The convenience outlet should be on the far side of the board from where you sit. Place basket of sprinkled clothes on a rack to the right and within arm's reach of your chair. Place the basket for the ironed folded clothes on a rack to the left and within arm's reach of your chair. Now place the hangers on a chair, table or stool to your right, and rack for hanging blouses and dresses behind you and slightly to the left. Place the small tools or pieces of equip- ment, such as pins, sprinkling bottle, etc., on a shelf or small table to the right of the ironing board in front of the basket of sprinkled clothes.

THE ELECTRIC IRONER

(Continued from Page 21)

The ironer saves energy as well as time, because the homemaker is seated during the ironing process, and fewer muscles are required in using this machine than in using the hand iron.

Comparative tests have also proven that the consumption of electricity in the use of the electric iron is just as low as that used when employing the hand iron.



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DISPLACED

A father of ten children volunteered to baby-sit so his wife could spend an evening at the movies. His wife instructed him not to let a single one of them downstairs, and he promised to carry out the orders.

The father had just settled down with a book when he heard steps on the stairway. "Get back up those steps and stay there!" he commanded sternly. He read in peace for a few minutes and then heard steps again. This time he added the threat of a spanking. Soon again he detected stealthy sounds and dashed out in time to see a small lad disappear up the top steps.

He had hardly returned to his book when a neighbor came in distractedly. "Oh, Bill," she wailed, "I can't find my Jimmy anywhere. Have you seen him?"

"Here I am, Ma," said a tearful voice from the top of the stairs. "He won't let me go home!"

* * *

THE LOWEST

Football Coach (to his first-string quarterback's math professor): "Oh, come now, I'm sure he doesn't deserve a zero!"

Professor: "I'm sure he doesn't either, but that's the lowest mark there is!"

Hale!

DETERMINATION

Two Irishmen were at a seaside hotel in America. They had never heard of mosquitoes, and to their surprise, were attacked by them.

The men turned out the lights and crawled under the sheets. Just as a fire-fly flitted in through the window, one of the men peeped out.

"It's no use, Mickey!" he groaned. "They're coming back with lanterns looking for us!"

* * *

UNUSUAL

Modern Wife: "For weeks I wondered where Bill had been spending his evenings."

Friend: "And how did you find out?"

M. W.: "Why, one evening I went home and there he was."

* * *

THE FOUR SEASONS

When the first grade teacher asked for the names of the four seasons, one little boy gave this answer: "Duck season, rabbit season, pheasant season, and deer season."

THE TRUTH

Prosecutor: "Now tell the jury the truth, please! Why did you shoot your husband with a bow and arrow?"

Defendant: "I didn't want to wake the children."

* * *

LOST?

Scotchman: "Are you the young man who jumped into the river and hauled out my son when he fell through the ice?"

"Yes, sir."

Scotchman: "Well, well, man, where are his mittens?"

* * *

TOO CLEAR

"Senator," a young supporter cried, "that speech was great. You certainly made yourself clear on the UN question."

"I did?" answered the startled Senator. "Gad, what a blunder!"

* * *

CURIOUS

Mr. Smith: "I came in because I read your ad for a man to retail canaries."

Proprietor: "Good. Do you want the job?"

Mr. Smith: "Well, no. I was just curious. Tell me, how did the canaries lose their tails?"

THE SIX STAGES OF BALDNESS



REALIZATION



APPREHENSION



DESPERATION



LAMENTATION



RESIGNATION



COMPENSATION

Nothin'?

We are constantly amazed at the talents we discover in this field of rural electrification. We have singers, fiddlers, whittlers and poets. We were talking to an efficient secretary the other day and discovered that she had just been auditioned by the Metropolitan Opera Company. And, of course, the woods are full of writers of various sorts.

There is one gentlemen in the latter category, however, who is pretty much in a class by himself. E. P. Holmes, a field man for the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, is a humorist who bows to no one in the gentle art of making folks chuckle. A few years ago he brought out a book entitled, "The Disadvantages of Being a Preacher's Son," which was an immediate hit in the Carolinas.

Anyway, the point of this is that Mr. Holmes has just published another, this one called "Nothin' Ain't No Good." It is a collection of rural poems, serious verse, and a unique set of short pieces called "Mother Goose Rhymes for Grown-Ups."

Mr. Holmes laughs with his people, but never at them. And he never quite convinces you that things are as bad as his title indicates. For example, this verse occupies one page: "These rhymes have no moral

These rhymes have no end,
These rhymes only show

There ain't no good in men."

Then, on the facing page, he has this:

"To you—

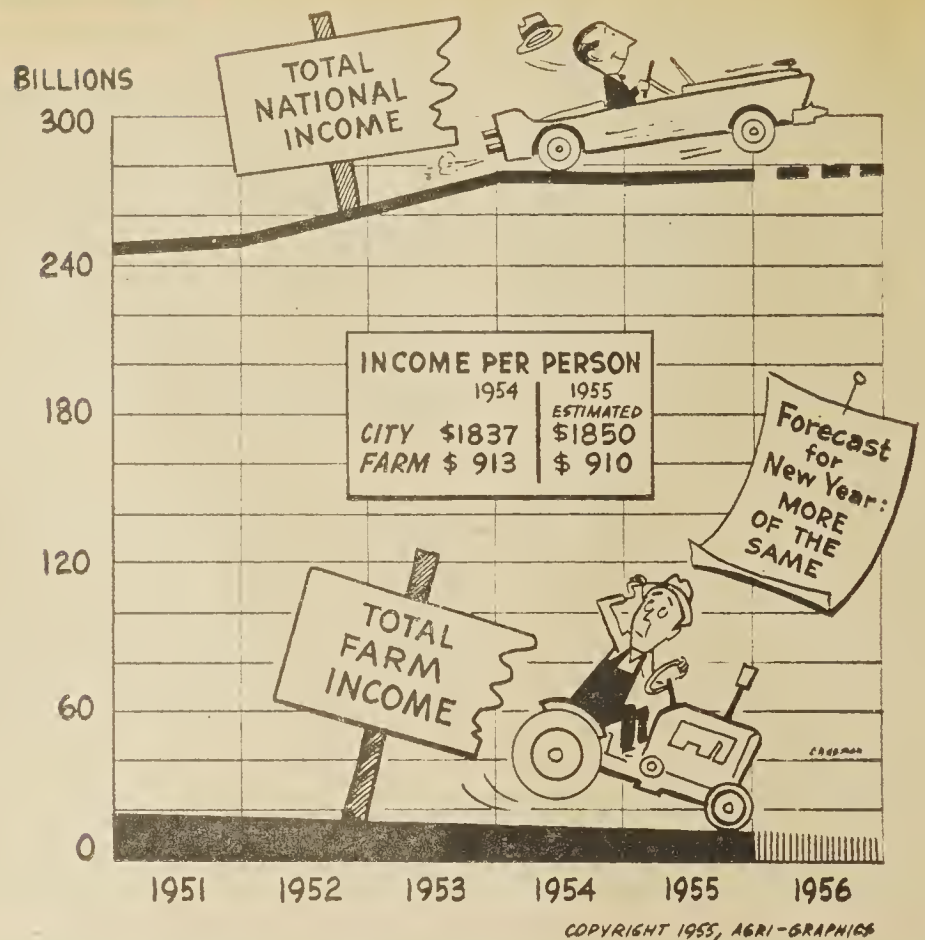
Who upon the street have stood

And looked upon the face of womanhood,

And called it good,

That's love."

As Mr. Holmes says, the book tells the glory of living. To quote him: "Not a single line exists against a single creed or single religion or a single race. The people in the book are as real as the pure country air they breathe." That is a statement we're glad to vouch for. Autographed copies of the book are available directly from the author for \$2.75 post-paid. The address is E. P. Holmes, 2616 Remont Avenue, Charlotte, N.C.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

We simply wouldn't be honest if we didn't confess how happy we are that the long, drawn-out Kerr Dam controversy has finally been settled (see story on page 12). But we wouldn't be happy at all if this matter had been "settled" by the co-operatives' surrendering their rights—and therefore their security—under the very law which gives them preference to Kerr Dam power.

Cooperatives have a right to buy this cheaper source of power only because the Federal law gives that right. They could not have exercised their lawful rights, therefore, had they permitted Carolina Power & Light Company to buy this power in their stead.

That's exactly what the power company at first insisted upon doing. That's also what the Interior Department would have let the power company do if the cooperatives had not put up the resistance they did.

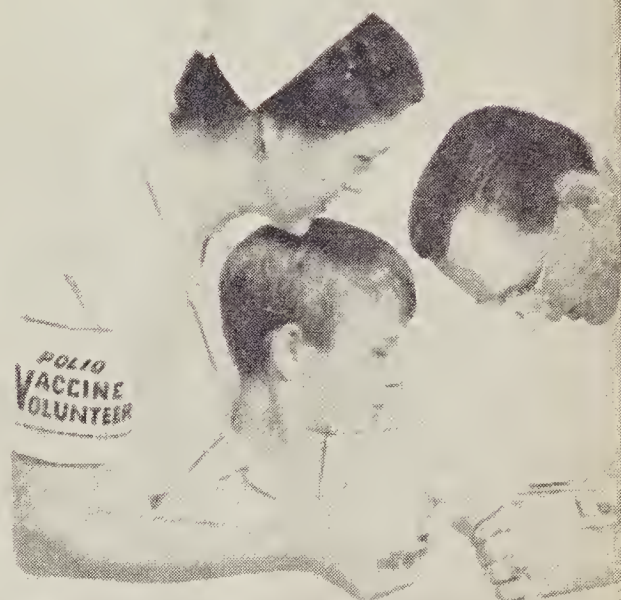
The cooperatives insisted on buying the power directly from the Federal Government for one reason: The

law gives **them**, not some middle-man-utility, first call on the power. And unless the law is complied with, no substitute arrangement would have been secure. That position was indisputably upheld by no less a personage than the Attorney General of the United States.

In Georgia, the Interior Department had proposed to sell the output from Clark Hill Dam directly to Georgia Power Company. The power company would then re-sell a portion of that output to the co-ops. Mr. Herbert Brownell rendered a legal opinion in which he said this proposal violated the preference law. He also said that it did not represent a wheeling agreement.

We here express our thanks to Mr. Brownell. We have read his six-page opinion carefully. It confirmed the position which North Carolina's cooperatives had taken from the very beginning of this business. It also, without doubt, "speeded up" things in getting us a Kerr Dam agreement which was acceptable.

"Help me, too"



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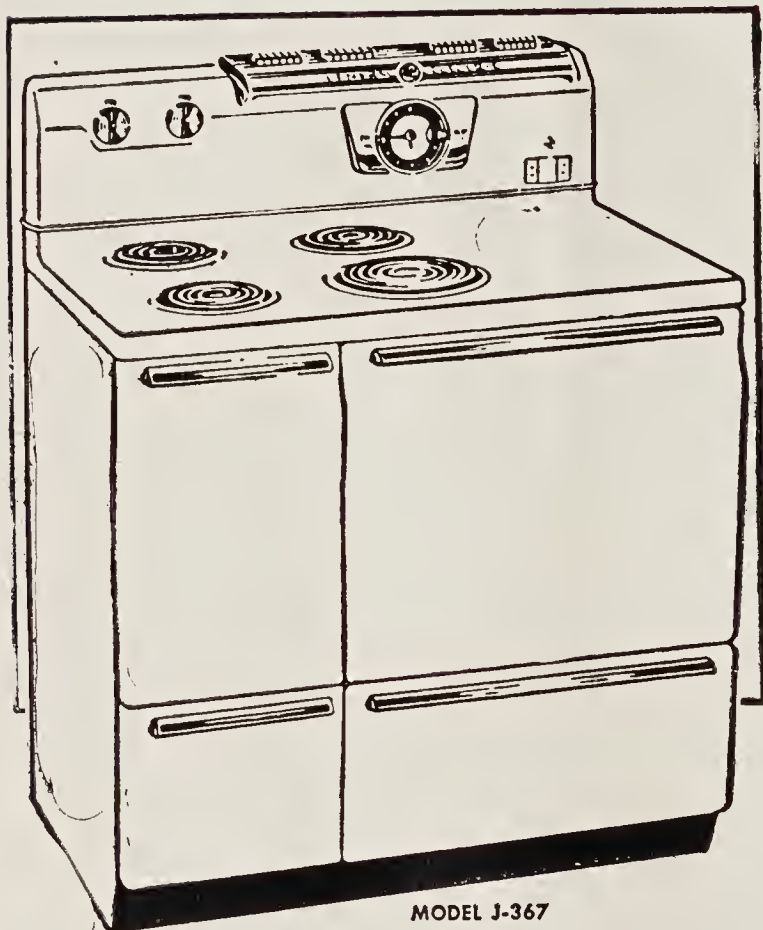
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